



## Basic Concepts of PAI Learning System Planning

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### Abstract

This study aims to identify the fundamental ideas behind the planning of the Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) learning system. This study employed a liberal research methodology, drawing instances from earlier classes and basing it on written tests. This study is qualitative. Data collection comes from logical diary articles, news from local governments, and research results from theories and books. The result of this PAI Learning system planning research is to bring innovations to the world of education so that teachers know that learning system planning integrates teachers into the performance of their educators' duties to meet student learning needs. However, PAI learning system planning is not done independently but is carried out through activities involving individuals. Thus, it can be said that the learning system is influenced by a number of elements and circumstances.

### A. Introduction

Education is a teacher-student exchange intended to help students meet their academic objectives. Educational interactions can occur in a home setting, involving parents who are also teachers and children who are students. There is no set plan for this interaction (Samrin, 2015). Parents often do not have a clear and thorough strategy on how, where, and the type of education their children will provide. Parents often have specific expectations for their child, hoping that he or she will be a decent, healthy, intelligent person, and so on, but they are not sure how to achieve these specific attributes, nor are they sure what to give and how to give their children those qualities.

Every Education must be able to interact with the student successfully and understand the content that he can learn. Teachers must have experience, know their students well, and know how to effectively convey the subject in order to carry out their obligations. For this, instructors must develop their ability to offer interesting, organized and integrated resources. Indeed, it is an integral component of a teacher's success at all levels and types of education.

There is a fact that in the process of learning, including Islam, preparation is indispensable. Preparation for learning in management science is known as planning which is the first and main function in management. Planning is not done independently but through activities involving individuals. The purpose of this individual activity is to help the organization reach its objectives. What is often done is the existence of individual consciousness because beings also have desires or goals. A person's personal goals can be tailored to organizational goals, but they can also be inconsistent. Mismatch of goals leads to failure to achieve individual learning goals or objectives. This requires work control so that individual goals can be tailored to learning objectives. One tool for this is to have a study plan created before the learning activity begins.

Learning is at the core of the educational process, according to Abdul Majid. That's how teachers spend their days. They must be familiar with the curriculum provided by the government so that the programs they work on are more directed. Information from the curriculum is used to create syllabus and lesson plans (Bararah, 2017). Instructors must to be proficient in all technical aspects of teaching. Furthermore,

understanding the qualification requirements for teachers is crucial. Effective learning planning is essential to achieving learning objectives. In his book *Management Education General Assessment and Islamic Concepts*, M. Sobry Sutikno states that one of the most important prerequisites for any management activity is planning. Without planning, putting an activity into action will be difficult, and it may not even succeed in reaching the intended objectives.

Therefore, in the presence of careful planning, harmonious and methodical interaction between objectives, evaluation techniques, teaching materials, and learning activities is expected. The difficulty today is how to develop educational materials and activities that can truly promote the achievement of educational goals. Planning should be based on strategic measurements so that the learning experience is not limited to formal courses, but also includes non-formal teaching and learning activities that do not require (but do not necessarily require) the practical presence of a lecturer, teacher, or instructor. A teacher is not only an educational manager or executor, but also an educational designer (designer). Both are forms of learning, and teaching is one of them (Syakirin & Purniadi Putra, 2022).

In order to address the needs of students for learning, learning planning is crucial to integrating teachers into the performance of their responsibilities as educators. Another way to describe learning planning is an educator's attempt to address each student's unique learning needs. The goal of learning planning is to prepare students for learning. Before beginning to teach, a lesson plan is crucial. To ensure that learning objectives are met efficiently, effectively, and precisely, learning planning needs to be properly organized or created. In order to help teachers meet the learning needs of their pupils, learning planning is a crucial tool.

The strategy for carrying out the learning activities is highly helpful in the endeavor to raise the standard of education. In order to ensure that the learning process is organized and guided in line with the learning objectives to be met in an educational unit, planning is required prior to the actual implementation of the learning process. Lesson planning, also known as the learning implementation plan (RPP), is the process via which teachers will apply a unit subject learning design to their classroom.

However, according to Samrin's research, many teachers still only have a limited ability to transfer knowledge since they lack a thorough lesson plan and preparation, and their learning strategies tend to be repetitive. Teachers who don't use the appropriate media in their lessons frequently struggle with learning media issues. This is a result of the inadequate infrastructure and facilities in schools. As a result, the outcomes are not at all what was anticipated. The main focus of this paper's discussion, given this background, is how the Basic Concepts of PAI Learning System Planning.

## **B. Research Methods**

Library research is the research method used in this study. Descriptive data from the people who were observed both written and spoken are used in qualitative research procedures. Qualitative research can also be used to evaluate, understand, and explain events, social dynamics, occurrences, and other people's or groups' views, attitudes, and perceptions of the subject of the study. So, gathering the fundamental presumptions that will be used to the research is the first step in the qualitative research method. The data is then interpreted or interpreted.

The steps involved in data analysis are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drafting. The author uses Google Scholar to gather a variety of journal articles, Google Books and PDF Drive to gather electronic books, the OJS Journal website, and library visits. Following the collection of the information, the author searches for and reads the content that fits the theme. Following their reading, the author takes notes that are deemed pertinent and significant in light of the facts that must be shown and examined in order to draw inferences between different sets of data. The present study employed data collection strategies such as editing, arranging, and determining research outcomes. Primary sources are used in these necessary data sources (Karolina et al., 2022).

## **C. Result and Discussion**

### ***Understanding the Basic Concepts of PAI Learning System Planning***

#### **1. System Definition**

The term System is an abstract concept, and covers a very broad spectrum of concepts. For example, a human, an organization, a car, or the arrangement of the solar system can be categorized as a system. All

of the above examples have their own limitations that differ from each other. But even so, there are also similarities in terms of the process, namely the existence of inputs and producing outputs (Munawwir, 2019).

Therefore, the system in its old definition is expressed as a set of components or elements that interact with each other to achieve an optimally expected result in accordance with the objectives that have been set. Or as the definition described by Harjanto, that the system is a combination of components organized as a unit, with the intention of achieving predetermined goals. The system is not just a way as many people understand it so far. Ways are only part of the series of activities of a system. What is certain is that the system is always purposeful, and all activities involve and utilize every component directed to achieve these goals. Because a system is a process to achieve goals through the empowerment of the components that make it up, the system is closely related to planning. Planning is the decision making of how to empower components so that the goal succeeds perfectly.

## 2. Understanding Planning

Judging from the terminology, learning planning consists of two words, namely planning and learning. To understand the basic concepts of learning planning, it is necessary to explore the etymological meaning of each of these two words. Next from these two words will be found the definition of lesson planning. First, the word planning. Planning comes from the word "plan" meaning "something that will be done in the future". Planning itself means a process that is to design and prepare things that will be done in the future in order to achieve the desired goals. Understanding planning is needed so that in the next description, organization, implementation and evaluation do not occur confusion (Goffar & Agustin, 2021).

Therefore, the quick planning process begins with defining the goals to be achieved through a complete needs analysis and documentation, then determining the steps to be taken to achieve those goals. Learning itself is a system whose components are interconnected between one step and another and educators must be in accordance with what has been planned. This is in line with Gagne's view that learning is a series of activities undertaken by teachers to manage learning facilities and resources available for students to learn (Putra et al., 2022). According to Abdul Majid in his book *Administrative Action Techniques of Organization and Management*: suggests that planning is determining what will be done. Planning contains a broad series of decisions and explanations of objectives, policy determination, program determination, determination of certain methods and procedures and determination of activities based on daily schedules.

### *Understanding PAI Learning Planning*

The term learning commonly referred to as instruction is different from teaching (Teaching). Teaching is only a teaching and learning process carried out by formal classes, but learning is not limited to formal classes. In addition, learning can be in the form of non-formal activities and is not limited to (not necessarily) having a physical teacher. According to the free encyclopedia Indonesian in Indonesian Wikipedia, the meaning of learning is the process of interaction between students and educators and learning resources in a learning environment.

Learning itself is the process, way, act of making people or living beings learn. In other words, learning is an effort to create a learning situation, or an activity aimed at learning students. Learning is a system that attempts to support the internal learning processes of students. It consists of a sequence of events that are planned, organized, and intended to impact and facilitate these internal processes.

Learning planning a decision on various choices which of course the results of the decision can be implemented in order to achieve the real goal. Not only that, learning planning is also included as a process of preparing teaching materials in which there are media used, the use of approaches, methods, and competencies according to a predetermined formula (Kurniawati, 2021). Learning planning is a process that has a very big influence on the success of students themselves because learning planning makes several aspects that help the success such as design plans, scenarios, aspect indicators that adjust the theme and learning planning is also a guide for learning implementation.

The process of preparing and formulating a decision that will be implemented to instill attitudes and values of knowledge and fundamental skills to prepare students to believe in, comprehend, live, and practice Islamic teachings through teaching guidance activities and/or training to someone in accordance with the desired outcomes is known as Islamic Religious Education Learning Planning, or PAI. A teacher must carefully plan in order to succeed, or at least get close to success.

The curriculum and learning for Islamic religious education are essentially quite similar to those of general education; the lesson's source is the only distinction. The Islamic Religious Education curriculum is a formulation of the aims, materials, methods, and evaluations of education based on Islamic religious teachings, according to Abdul Majid in his book *Competency-Based Islamic Religious Learning*. Islamic Religious Education is an intentional, planned endeavor to help pupils accept, comprehend, internalize, and believe in Islamic teachings. It also includes guidance on how to treat followers of other religions with respect in order to achieve interreligious harmony and achieve national unity (Hafizon et al., 2022).

The Islamic Religious Education Learning System is an order of several learning components that are organized, interrelated, and in it contains Islamic religious values universally as a guide for behavior, thinking, and will in the journey of life to death.

### ***Principles of Learning Planning***

In order for planning to produce an effective and efficient plan, the following principles are noteworthy (Rachman, 2018) :

1. Planning should have a clear and stable value base.  
The values on which it is based can be cultural values, moral values, religious values, or a combination of the three. Clear and stable value references will provide strong motivation to produce the best plan. The values on which it is based can be cultural values, moral values, religious values, or a combination of the three. Clear and stable value references will provide strong motivation to produce the best plan.
2. Planning should depart from a general purpose.  
The general purpose is broken down into specific, then if it can still be broken down into a specific purpose, it is broken down into even more detail. The existence of a detailed formulation of general goals and specific objectives will cause various elements in planning to have high relevance to the goals to be achieved.
3. Planning should be realistic.  
Planning needs to be done with the cash and resources at hand in mind. The number and caliber of personnel as well as any auxiliary equipment should be taken into account when allocating resources. Planning should focus on the resources and funds that are really available rather than those that are not anticipated to be delivered.
4. Planning should consider the socio-cultural conditions of the community, both those that support and hinder the implementation of future plans.  
These socio-cultural conditions include value systems, customs, beliefs, and ideals. Against the socio-cultural conditions that support the implementation of the plan, it should be planned how to make maximum use of the supporting factors. As for the inhibiting socio-cultural conditions, a way should be planned to anticipate it and suppress it to the smallest extent possible.
5. Planning should be flexible.  
When the plan is put into action, even though many factors linked to its execution have been carefully taken into account, unexpected events may still occur. As a result, when creating blueprints, room should be allowed for any variations from the original design in case something unexpected happens.

### ***Factors Affecting The Learning System***

In the teaching and learning process, of course, the factors include teachers, students, environment, curriculum, infrastructure and school.

1. Teacher Factors  
Teachers are the most important point in a teaching and learning activity because students not only need knowledge but also need guidance. Each teacher has their own way of choosing models, methods, techniques, and learning media according to their experience, talents, experience. Because teachers are a professional job that requires a special skill that requires a teacher to really master the ins and outs of education and teaching.
2. Student factors  
The success of learning is also factored by students, as for the aspects that need to be seen is the background of this which includes gender, where students live, from which family they come from, the social level of students, and the economic situation of the students' parents. As for what is included in the aspect of nature are talents, basic abilities, and attitudes. Each student has their own basic talents and abilities, this cannot be separated from an interest and motivation because students who have high motivation and interest will be very influential when learning takes place (Sugiono & Chamisijatin,

2008). Students are unique organisms that develop according to the stages of development, the point of development of children is the development of all aspects of their personality, but the tempo and rhythm of each child's development in each aspect is not always the same (Talibo, 2014).

### 3. Environmental factors

Environmental factors are also very influential on the teaching and learning process. This is what is meant by the family environment and the outside environment (friends or community). Parents have a very important role in accompanying children's learning at home when the online learning process is carried out.

### 4. Curriculum Factors

The role of the curriculum becomes important, very strategic and can be a measure of achieving educational goals. Therefore, curriculum is an integral component in the education system. The curriculum serves as a program of instruction that provides guidelines for carrying out the teaching process. The curricular notion evolves in tandem with changes in educational theory and practice, and it also varies depending on the educational framework or theory it follows. There are three ideas in the program, specifically: 1) Curriculum as a substance (Abdurrohman, 2022). The curriculum is viewed as a schedule of lessons that students will study in class, or as a tool, instrument, or medium to accomplish objectives. A document with objectives, instructional resources, lesson plans, assignments, and assessments can also be referred to as a curriculum, a syllabus. It can also be defined as a written document or the outcome of discussions and agreements between those who create curriculum, those who wield education policies, and the community. A specific scope, school, district, province, or nation may also be covered in the curriculum. 2) A curriculum system, or curriculum as a system. The educational system, the education system, and even the community system all include the curriculum system. The curriculum system comprises work procedures and people organization for developing, implementing, assessing, and refining the curriculum. The curriculum is organized as a result of the curriculum system, and its purpose is to serve as a plan for keeping a dynamic curriculum. 3) Curriculum as an academic discipline. Experts in education, curriculum, and teaching are studied in the discipline of curriculum study. Learning about the curriculum that changes in line with the evolution of education and the curriculum system is the goal of the study of curriculum. In order to strengthen the field of curriculum studies and adapt it to the requirements and desires of the community, experts in the field study the fundamental principles of the curriculum through manuscript and literature reviews, research, and experiments.

### 5. Facilities and infrastructure factors

Infrastructure and facilities play a crucial role in accomplishing learning objectives in line with the curricula of educational units and are an essential component of all learning activities in the educational component (Fithri et al., 2019). Facilities include things like buildings, classrooms, learning media, and other items that are specifically utilized in the teaching and learning process. Facilities like yards, school parks, school roads, and so on that do not directly assist the course of the educational process are referred to as infrastructure.

In educational institutions like schools, more emphasis needs to be placed on facility and infrastructure management. Additionally, someone has to be in charge of overseeing the upkeep of this infrastructure and facilities. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system regulates the importance of facilities and infrastructure to support the process of implementing education. It states that each formal and non-formal education unit provides facilities and infrastructure that meet educational needs in accordance with the growth and development of learners' physical potential, intellectual intelligence, social and emotional development, and obligations. It is envisaged that with well-managed facilities and infrastructure, a clean, orderly, and attractive school will be created, providing comfortable surroundings for teachers and students alike. The goal of infrastructure and facility management.

### *Learning System Components*

The success of the learning process is determined by the component of the learning system. The implementation of learning is the outcome of integrating a number of independently functioning components with the goal of achieving the learning objectives. Each of these parts functions as a system to create integrity or a cohesive whole. Each component interacts with each other, that is, actively interconnected and influences one another. For instance, choosing the best plan of action backed by the relevant media. Learning objectives, media-provided resources, employed tactics, and other interdependent (interdependency) and interpenetrated components will all be taken into consideration when deciding



learning evaluation. An explanation of the aforementioned learning component's components is provided below:

1. Objectives, Objectives that must be understood by teachers include tiered goals ranging from national education goals, institutional goals, curricular goals, general learning objectives to specific learning objectives. The process of learning without purpose is like life without direction. Therefore, the objectives of education and learning as a whole must be mastered by teachers. Goals are arranged based on the characteristics of the child and the direction to be achieved.
2. Learning Resources, defined as all forms or everything that exists outside oneself that can be used to create or facilitate the learning process in oneself or students, whatever the form, whatever the object, as long as it can be used to facilitate the learning process, then the object can be said to be a learning resource (Mutiani et al., 2020).
3. Learning methods are ways or techniques of delivering learning materials that will be used by teachers when presenting lesson materials, both individually and in groups. Teaching methods are established based on learning objectives and materials, as well as the characteristics of children. A teacher must master several methods, which allow him to adapt to the situation and characteristics of students, and not stick to one method alone.
4. Learning strategies are specific types of approaches to conveying information, and activities that support the completion of specific objectives. Learning strategies are essentially the application of psychological principles and educational principles to student development (Vale & Barbosa, 2023).
5. Learning media facilities / tools, is one of the tools to enhance the process of teacher interaction with students and student interaction with the environment and as a teaching aid can support the use of teaching methods used by teachers in the learning process. In order for learning material to be more interesting and easy to understand by students, learning media is used in the learning process. Learning media can be in the form of actual objects, imitations, images, charts, graphs, tabulations and so on that are poured in the media. The media can be in the form of electronic devices, printing tools, and imitations. Even the use of the environment as an educational medium can be categorized as media. Using learning facilities or tools must be in accordance with the objectives, children, materials, and learning methods. Learning evaluation, is an indicator tool to assess the achievement of predetermined goals and assess the overall teaching implementation process. Evaluation is the process of evaluating anything in a planned, methodical, and directed way with certain aims in mind, as opposed to just evaluating it haphazardly and inadvertently. The success of the learning process is determined by the learning component. Each of these elements has a specific purpose in the learning process. The instructor is the primary factor in learning that determines learning itself. Each method must be thoroughly understood by every teacher. The process of teaching and learning interaction will be improved when the appropriate approach is chosen and applied for each subject matter that is taught to the pupils. If one of the learning components is troublesome, the teaching and learning process will not function well, and the ensuing learning outcomes will not be successful.

#### ***Basic Need for Lesson Planning***

1. Learning planning, made possible by the availability of learning design, is the first step towards improving the quality of learning;
2. A systems approach must be used while designing a learning program
3. The term "learning design planning" describes how someone learns;
4. To create a learning design tailored to each student;
5. The learning that is done will result in the accomplishment of learning objectives; in this instance, there will be direct learning objectives as well as supplementary learning objectives;
6. The ultimate objective of lesson design planning is to make learning simple for pupils;
7. All learning variables should be considered while planning lessons;
8. The choice of the best learning strategies to accomplish the established objectives is the fundamental component of the learning design.
9. To get high-quality learning is the cornerstone of this learning planning. in order for learning that was previously less effective to be improved through learning planning.

#### **D. Conclusion**

From the results of the presentation that we have made, the speaker can draw conclusions including:

1. Understanding the Basic Concepts of PAI Learning System Planning

Planning itself means a process that is to design and prepare things that will be done in the future in order to achieve the desired goals. The Islamic Religious Education Learning System is an order of several learning components that are organized, interrelated, and in it contains Islamic religious values universally as guidelines for behavior, thinking, and will in the journey of life to death.

2. Principles of Learning Planning

In order for planning to produce an effective and efficient plan, it should have a clear and stable value basis. Planning should depart from a general purpose. Planning should be realistic. Planning should consider the socio-cultural conditions of the community, both those that support and hinder the implementation of future plans. Planning should be flexible.

3. Factors affecting the learning system

In the teaching and learning process, of course, the factors include teachers, students, environment, curriculum, infrastructure and school.

4. Learning System Components

The learning system component is the determinant of the success of the learning process. of course there are Objectives, Learning Resources, Learning Methods, Learning Strategies, Learning Media Facilities/Tools, Learning Evaluation.

5. Basic need for lesson planning

The basis of this learning planning is to achieve good quality learning. So that with the learning planning can improve learning that was previously less effective.

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